

GEN. F. D. GRANT TO BE BURIED AT WEST POINT

Funeral to Await the Arrival of the Princess Cantacuzene From Russia.

MANY SYMPATHY TOKENS

General Reluctance to Tell the Details of Illness That Caused Death.

The body of Major-Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, U. S. A., will be taken today from the Hotel Buckingham, where he died about 11:30 o'clock on Thursday night, to Governors Island. There will be no military escort. Capt. U. S. Grant, the only son of Gen. Grant, came to the hotel yesterday from Washington and is with his mother. It was not known last evening if U. S. Grant, brother of Gen. Grant, would come to this city from San Diego, Cal.

While no definite arrangements have been made for the funeral it is known that Gen. Grant will be buried in the memorial cemetery at West Point for graduates of the academy. The funeral will not be held for at least ten days, depending on the arrival of Princess Cantacuzene, daughter of Gen. Grant, who is in Russia. A cablegram was sent to her yesterday telling her of her father's death.

As soon as the Princess gets here the funeral will be held; all arrangements will have been made for it meantime. There will be a military funeral, but whether the body will be taken by train or boat to West Point has not been settled.

Of course the wishes of the Grant family will be respected, but the plans for the funeral will depend greatly on what Government and civic officials wish to do. There was some talk yesterday of a war vessel of the lighter type taking the body to West Point, but there was no official authority for it.

Until the arrival of Princess Cantacuzene the body of Gen. Grant will lie in the chapel of Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island. There will be a military guard which will be selected by Major-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who has been acting commander of the Eastern Division of the Army in the absence of Gen. Grant. The nature of the guard has not been decided on last night. Many officers and soldiers on the island did not know of the death of Gen. Grant until they saw flags at half mast on the Government buildings yesterday morning.

The death certificate issued yesterday by Dr. Robert Abbe, the surgeon, ascribes the death of Gen. Grant as due to a clot of blood on the heart. Dr. Abbe would add nothing to this statement and would not see reporters. Dr. Edward B. Dench, who has been associated with Dr. Abbe in attending Gen. Grant, sent word to the reporters that he also would have nothing to say about the death of the General. They had issued a statement early yesterday morning saying that Gen. Grant had died suddenly of heart failure without premonition and that the General's death "came as a great surprise."

While no member of the family would make a statement for publication on the subject, a representative of the family said that there was no basis for stories that Gen. Grant's death had been caused by a cancerous growth at the base of the tongue and that the General had been operated on at St. Luke's Hospital about four weeks ago.

Certain it is that Gen. Grant was in St. Luke's Hospital, although officials of the hospital have denied it right along. It was admitted yesterday by Assistant Superintendent Leach that Gen. Grant was a patient in the hospital, although not there "officially" because he was under the name of Bright.

Gen. Grant was taken to the Hotel Buckingham on Wednesday evening from the hospital by his wife and a nurse. Everything possible was done to make it as secret as possible. The hotel management was asked by the doctors not to say that Gen. Grant was at the hotel, and it was denied at the hotel on Thursday that he was there. Dr. Abbe had told Manager Sterry of the hotel that he wanted to be near his patient. Dr. Abbe lived just west of Fifth avenue, and the understanding was that Gen. Grant had become depressed by his surroundings in the hospital. The nurse did not wear the usual nurse's garb and everything was done to keep the General cheerful. A messenger was sent to his son, Capt. Grant, on Thursday to come on from Washington. Capt. Grant left at once.

Efforts to find out from members of the Grant family of his condition and where he was met with positive denials that he was ill, although several army officers were continued to be dying and would never return to his post. Lieut. Marion Howze, Gen. Grant's aid, went so far as to volunteer to the newspapers on his word as an army officer and a gentleman that the printed reports of Gen. Grant's condition were false.

But on what seemed to be sufficient authority it was learned yesterday that Gen. Grant was operated on at St. Luke's Hospital. An incision was made in the neck and up to ten days ago every three days Gen. Grant had radium treatment for cancer, a tube being inserted in the neck. This treatment was abandoned ten days ago and since then he had been treated with a solution of salt and water. There was nothing definite made known as to whether Gen. Grant was improving or not, but it was said that the cancerous growth was malignant and for some time the General's condition was serious, although on Tuesday he seemed to be cheerful and in better condition than for some time.

For some reason not explained the family decided on Thursday to tell the public about the General's condition. A statement was prepared by Lieut. Howze which was to be given to the newspapers yesterday. Lieut. Howze refused to say anything about this statement yesterday, and nothing could be obtained from members of the family about it. What had been prepared for the newspapers by the family was valuable after the sudden death of the General, but this is what was said by Capt. Grant on behalf of the family:

The apparent mystery connected with Gen. Grant's illness has been due to the fact that it was hoped by withholding his address from publication to protect him from the worry incident to the receipt of mail, the transaction of business and similar intrusions.

All of yesterday messages of condolence, either expressed by callers or by cablegrams and telegrams, came to the hotel. Howze said that the messages were sent by friends of the General and his family. Lieut. Howze had not been able to go through all the messages yesterday, but among those received were ones from President Taft and one from President Roosevelt. President Taft telegraphed:

"I feel and I extend to you our hearty sympathy in your great sorrow. We mourn with you and cherish the memory of one that is gone and of our long friend-

ship for him. He rendered loyal service to the country.

This was the message from Col. and Mrs. Roosevelt:

"We are inexpressibly shocked and grieved. You know what an affection we have felt for you both.

Other messages were:

Mrs. Sherman joins me in deep and tender sympathy in your great bereavement. JAMES S. SHERMAN.

I am deeply shocked to learn of Gen. Grant's death. Mrs. Stimson and I send you our deepest sympathy in your sorrow. HENRY L. STIMSON.

Believe in my deep sorrow and affectionate sympathy. ELLIHU ROOT.

Please accept sincere and deep sympathy in your great loss and sorrow. The army has lost an excellent officer and the country one of its best citizens. MAJOR-GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

Mildred and I send heartfelt sympathy and share in your great loss.

Am sorely grieved in hearing of death of Gen. Grant and beg leave to offer you in your great tribulation the tribute of my deep sympathy. America loses a most worthy citizen, a most loyal and affectionate soldier. ARCHIBALD INGLAND.

My profound sympathy and sorrow go out to you in your great affliction. HENRY WATSON.

Other messages were from Helen M. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Fairbanks, ex-Secretary of War J. M. Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, George C. Boldt, Mrs. Elsie Vanderbilt, Brig.-Gen. Mills, Robert T. Lincoln, John P. Farrelly, Bishop of Cleveland; George Peabody Wetmore, John R. McLean, Hamilton Fish and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Among the many callers at the hotel yesterday were Gen. Bliss, Col. George Andrews, Capt. C. W. Fenton, Henry Clews and Miss Anne Morgan.

Secretary of War Stimson sent a message to Mrs. Grant, asking her what she wished done about a military funeral.

GEN. KEARNEY'S FINAL BURIAL.

Remains Arrive in Washington and Are Conveyed to Arlington Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The remains of Major-Gen. Phil Kearney, the hero of three wars, had their final interment in Arlington Cemetery this afternoon with full military honors. The remains were brought to Washington from New York on a special train, escorted by members of the New Jersey commission having charge of the transfer and reinterment, and a guard of honor, representing army posts of New York and New Jersey, numbering more than 200. The party was met at Union Station by a battalion of the Fifth U. S. Cavalry and a band from Fort Meyer, Va., which acted as an escort. The remains were conveyed on an army caisson. There were sixteen pallbearers, all members of the New Jersey brigade which was Gen. Kearney's first command in the civil war. State Senator John C. W. Fenton, president of the upper house of the New Jersey State Legislature, attended as a personal representative of Gov. Wilson.

In the funeral procession from Union Station to Arlington Cemetery were several hundred representatives of Gov. Wilson's A. R. posts and other patriotic associations of Washington, many of the members having fought under the noted leader in the Virginia campaign. By order of President Taft, all war veterans employed in Government departments were to leave to attend the ceremony. The procession was viewed by several thousand citizens on its march to Arlington and a large crowd was present at the grave.

Aside from the remarks made by the president, the ceremonies at the grave included an address by "Corporal" James Tanner, who served in Gen. Kearney's command in the army of Virginia, a song, entitled "The Passing of the Veteran," by John E. Gilman of Massachusetts, and an address by State Senator Wilson, Bishop Cranston delivered the invocation and benediction.

OROZCO STOPS CONSUL'S MAIL.

Refuses to Recognize United States Representative.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 12.—"I will refuse to recognize Marion Letcher as Consul of the United States as long as the United States refuses to recognize the belligerency of the liberal Government of Mexico," declared Pascual Orozco, general in chief of the rebel army, today. He said this when asked why he had caused letters from Consul Letcher to be taken from passengers on the train last Monday night and brought back to this city.

"I refuse to recognize Mr. Letcher as Consul of the United States, and I claim the right to treat his mail as I would that of any other person," continued Orozco.

"The mail was being sent by passengers to be mailed in El Paso, bearing United States stamps and without stamps at all, which is depriving our Government of its just revenues. I ordered it all seized for thus violating the laws, and the mail of Mr. Letcher is no more sacred to me than that of any other man. If the United States recognizes the belligerency of the liberal government, I will recognize the official status of Mr. Letcher. He is accredited to the so-called existing government in Mexico and does not recognize us."

LAREDO, Tex., April 12.—After being fired at by rebels four nights in succession American engineers of the passenger trains of the National Railways of Mexico have given up their jobs and the night passenger traffic between the city of Mexico and points to the south and east coast is suspended. Joseph Greig is among those who quit the Mexican service and has returned to this city "until after the war." Greig was badly wounded last Tuesday night when a volley of rifle bullets crashed through his cab, broke the water gauge and wounded his Mexican fireman. No news of these night attacks was permitted to get out of Mexico by Madero's censors. Greig says the Zapata rebels are swarming throughout the districts south of Mexico city and are apparently harassing the American railroad employees in an effort to force intervention by the United States.

KILLED BY SUBWAY TRAIN.

Philip Joseph, a Leather Merchant, Threw Himself on the Tracks.

Philip Joseph, a leather merchant of 207 Henry street, jumped in front of a subway train at the Worth street station yesterday and was killed. Two cars passed over his body before the train was brought to a standstill. Traffic was delayed for half an hour while the body was being taken from under the car.

Letters found in Joseph's pockets indicated that he was in financial difficulties. Joseph was in the leather business at 207 Crook street with Jacob Schildkrut. His partner said that Joseph was engaged to be married in June to a Miss Ida Schiff of Brooklyn.

Mrs. A. M. Bushnell Left a \$400,000 Estate.

The estate of Mrs. Alice M. Bushnell, who died in Brooklyn last June, is appraised at close to \$400,000. It consists mainly of Government bonds and real estate mortgages. By the will the mother of the testatrix, Mrs. Fannie Holmes, receives \$235,000, and her daughter, Mrs. Archibald A. Watson of 323 West Eighty-third street, Manhattan, receives from \$5,000 to \$10,000 to twenty-three friends and relatives.

The International Sunshine Society and the mariners' asylum on Staten Island receive \$500 each.

Fleming Picked for Princeton Trustee.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 12.—Matthew Corry Fleming of New York city is the choice of the Princeton alumni for trustee to succeed Andrew C. Imbrie, whose term expires in June. Mr. Fleming was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1886, of which he was president.



April 20th, Next Saturday, PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR Club Closes

With the stroke of midnight next Saturday passes your last chance to get your set at the present price, your last chance to pay for it at 7 cents a day, your last chance to take advantage of the giant money-saving co-operation between the publishers and ourselves.

The Photographic History will soon have a leading place in every American home. Its national importance, the lessons it teaches, its beauty, its difference from all other books demand a place in every library. What it contains cannot be found elsewhere at all in any form—nothing to equal it has ever been made. People want it, because they cannot substitute anything else for it.

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Thus, each of the ten is complete as a novel—yet is a link in a great story-chain. On the 1,383 text pages of the PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY are printed one million words, embracing 4,000 Civil War personages named; half a thousand warships; 780 battles and engagements. The index alone contains 25,200 items.

How stupendous this is you will realize when you glance at a part of the contents of one volume, "Secret Service and Soldier Life."

This volume tells how the men got into service; the methods of physical examination. It describes the cities of tents; when the men got up—when they went to bed—what they did all day. It tells how the army got its food; where it was bought; what it cost; how it was cooked and where. It tells how the army amused itself.

This is a part of one volume—multiply it by about thirty and you have some idea of the profusion of information, the abundance of new facts, the crowded interest of these ten big, rich volumes, dressed in blue silk and leather, with gleaming gold tops and backs.

50 Years Swung Back in 3,800 Photographs

There is a power and a wonder in these ten volumes that we can't describe in words. Old men weep as they see them—young men grow eager with amazement—children become fascinated. They are not only a million words and 3,800 photographs on thick lustrous paper, bound in rich blue and gold. They are that—but they are more. They are life—the life of 50 years ago swung back before our eyes, the strange war life we never really knew before transported into our peaceful homes.

That is one reason why 34,400 Americans have already ordered sets;

that is why everybody rejoices in it, from General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff (who knows all about war), to Miss Mary Fisher Smith of Mt. Healthy, Ohio, school teacher (who wants to know all about war).

That is why the volumes sold within four months after publication, laid side by side, would cover the ground from New York to Philadelphia. That is why 1,023,000 pounds of the beautiful enameled paper have already been used up to satisfy the first demand for sets—and that is why the volumes already ordered piled up make a mountain 32,300 feet high.

But ever higher reaches the value of each individual set.

From the day that the first daring photographer risked his life and his fortune to get a precious negative, to this day when the beautiful ten volumes lie before you, hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent, devoted labor beyond measuring has been given. And now the result of all this is yours at the price of an ordinary book, for free examination—to be paid for at your leisure—accurate enough to delight Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Secretary of War Stimson—fascinating enough to make you hold your breath in astonishment.

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DOROTHY WATERS MARRIED.

Disappears and Word Comes That She Is Now Mrs. Benjamin Gattins.

None of those immediately concerned would talk yesterday about the reported marriage of Miss Dorothy Waters, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Jason Waters, and Benjamin Gattins, formerly of Atlanta, Ga., which is supposed to have taken place in this city on Wednesday.

Miss Waters arrived from Europe last Tuesday with her sister, Miss Ruth Waters, after having been in Nice with their aunt, the Baroness Jacques de Saint Marc, who was a Miss Wain of Philadelphia.

Waters had sent her daughter abroad because she did not approve of the attentions paid her by young Gattins, but it seems he followed her to Europe.

When Miss Waters left her home on Wednesday she did not tell any of her family that she would not return, but on Thursday a note was received by Mr. and Mrs. Waters informing them of their daughter's marriage. It is thought that Mr. Gattins and his bride went to his old home in Atlanta.

If Mr. and Mrs. Waters knew anything of their whereabouts they were undoubtedly informed yesterday. The bride was introduced formally to society last winter. She passed last summer in Narragansett.

Mr. and Mrs. Waters have lived previously in Philadelphia. This winter they took a small apartment at 274 Madison street, a house recently remodelled for such purposes. Mr. Waters is employed by the brokerage firm of Strong, Sturges & Co.

MORE GRADE CROSSINGS TO GO.

New Law Will Get Rid of Forty-eight More in the City.

The Legislature at its last session appropriated \$500,000 for the elimination of railroad grade crossings in the State. Half of this sum goes to the Public Service Commission here and the other half to the State commission. With the \$500,000 provided the New York city commission will be able to provide for elimination work costing \$1,000,000, because the State's appropriation is only one-fourth of the cost.

The railroad companies carry one-half and the city the remaining quarter. Within the last three years the commission here has obtained appropriations from the State aggregating \$200,000, which, with this year's appropriation, makes \$500,000, and this means that elimination work costing \$1,000,000 will be possible as a result.

The total number of crossings, public and private, in the city is 188, of which 20 are in Queens, 117 in Richmond, 101 in Manhattan, 28 in Brooklyn and 2 in the Bronx. With the elimination work already ordered by the commission and that going on as a result of agreements between the city and railroad companies, this total will be reduced by 100, of which 32 are in Queens, 10 in Brooklyn, 4 in the Bronx and 2 in Richmond. Under the new appropriation it will be possible to order the elimination of between thirty and forty more crossings, the great majority of which are in Queens borough.

The Wall Street edition of THE EVENING STAR contains all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The closing quotations, including the "noted" and "accepted" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night and final editions of THE EVENING STAR.

AN ACT OF "SOCIAL JUSTICE."

Postmaster Tells How Mr. Roosevelt's Viewpoint Has Changed.

READING, Pa., April 12.—Postmaster A. M. High, Republican leader of the Berks-Lehigh district, who was criticized by Col. Roosevelt yesterday, shot back today. Postmaster High, who was twice appointed by Mr. Roosevelt, said:

"Shortly after my first appointment as postmaster by Mr. Roosevelt the latter's campaign managers asked me to be a national delegate in Roosevelt's behalf. I was elected and took a declaration that I would support Roosevelt. I was then postmaster, but I was not criticized or censured."

"In 1907 I was again appointed postmaster and Mr. Roosevelt through managers again asked me to be a candidate for delegate in his behalf, or be responsible for the election of a friend who would vote for Roosevelt's choice. That was proper to my view then, and now he finds fault with my sending out a letter to my friends."

NO RESTRICTIONS ON WIFE.

Cornell Senator Tonkin's Answer to an Allegation Suit.

LORING S. Tonkin, a senior A. Cornell, who was sued for \$20,000 by John Ernest Wadleigh for alienating the affections of the plaintiff's wife, who was Vera Black, a chorus girl and who is alleged to have taken Mrs. Wadleigh to the Cornell-Pennsylvania football game last Thanksgiving, filed his answer in the Supreme Court yesterday, alleging that at all the times mentioned in the complaint Wadleigh "consented" to, acquiesced in and authorized the said Vera Wadleigh and gave her license to conduct herself as she pleased with men generally. Tonkin said he would offer evidence to this effect on the trial.

GOING WHERE?